pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

2011 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 2450022 NAME: Delaware Water Gap Borough

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.)

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ileana Hernandez at 570-476-0331. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of the month at 7:30 p.m. in the DWG Borough Municipal Building 49 Main Street, DWG, PA.

Source of water:

Delaware water Gap water system is primarily from a ground water well called Well #4, which is located off of Maple Avenue. There are back-up sources called Well #6 and Well #7 off of Mountain Road. The wells are treated Other Information: with Chlorine and there is a large 450,000 storage tank that helps support the distribution system.

A Source Water Assessment of our sources was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). The Assessment has found that our sources are potentially most susceptible to contamination from road runoff, home heating oil, propane/gas, littering, pesticides, fertilizers and other agricultural runoffs. Overall, our sources have moderate risk of significant contamination.

Educational Information:

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and cn also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occuring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by call the Environmental Protection Agency's *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general populations. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (800-426-4791)

Information about Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Borough of Delaware Water Gap is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.**

Health Effects:

In 2008 there was an excess reading for Cadmium. It was excessive but the reading came from Well #6 and Well #7 which are not on line at this time. Some people, who drink water containing in excess of the MCL over many years, could experience kidney damage.

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2011. The State allows up to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

Definitions:

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follows.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (MinRDL) -The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.
Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine		**4.0**	**1.35**	**0.06-1.35**	**ppm**	**7/20/2010**	**N**	**Water additive to control bacteria**
Arsenic	**0.01 ppm**	**0**	**0.00950**	**Well 6/7**	**ppm**	**4/13/2009**	**N**	**Erosion of natural deposits; run off from orchards; run off from glass & electronics production wastes.**
Cadmium	**0.005 ppm**	**.005 ppm**	**0.0489**	**Well 6/7**	**ppm**	**10/14/2008**	**Y**	**Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries & paint**
Trihalomethane	**0.08 ppm**	**n/a**	**0.0007**	**0-0.0007**	**ppm**	**8/3/2009**	**N**	**By-product of drinking water chlorination.**
Xylenes (total)	**10 ppm**	**10**	**0.0007**	**Well 6/7**	**ppm**	**4/13/2009**	**N**	**Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories**
Toluene	**1.0 ppm**	**1**	**0.0006**	**Well 6/7**	**ppm**	**4/13/2009**	**N**	**Discharge from petroleum factories**

***EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.**

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	**0.40**	**.08**	**0.8-2.08**	**ppm**	**4/5/2011**	**N**	**Water additive used to control microbes.**

Violations:

The entry point chlorine testing for April 2011 was reported late to PA DEP

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	**15**	**0**	**0**	**ppb**	**0**	**N**	**Corrosion of household plumbing.**
Copper	**1.3**	**1.3**	**0.17**	**ppm**	**0**	**N**	**Corrosion of household plumbing.**

Microbial					
Contaminants	*MCL*	*MCLG*	*Highest # or % of Positive Samples*	*Violation Y/N*	*Sources of Contamination*
Total Coliform Bacteria	**For systems that collect <40 samples/month:** • **More than 1 positive monthly sample** **For systems that collect ≥ 40 samples/month:** • **5% of monthly samples are positive**	**0**	**0**	**N**	**Naturally present in the environment.**
Fecal Coliform Bacteria or *E. coli*	**0**	**0**	**0**	**N**	**Human and animal fecal waste.**

Other Important Information:

In 2009, DWG Borough received funding from the Local Share Account-Monroe County to drill a new well. The well was needed to replace existing Well #7. Well #7 had to be shut down in 2002 due to the presence of high levels of manganese. The anticipated need and low from the new well was a minimum of two hundred gallons per minute.

Unfortunately the well drilling process was not successful. Test wells were drilled but did not yield the expected flows. Another potential site identified required permission from the National Park Service to remove tress which surrounded the drill site. Permission was refused so this option was eliminated.

In July 2010, the Borough voted unanimously to cease attempts to create a new supply well because of the limited availability of drilling site.

Borough Council agreed to explore the option of reallocating grant funds to re-open Well #7 and installing a system to treat/remove manganese and iron to acceptable EPA levels prior to introducing the water into the distribution system.

Approval was received to modify the LD+SA grant for the design and permitting of the system. Our engineering firm Boucher and James, Inc. will evaluate controls at Well #6 and Well #7 to determine what needs to be done to upgrade the controls and integrate them into the new controls for the filtrations systems. Bid should be advertised by August 2012.

The Borough has been using the service of Swiftreach 911 notify water customers when there is water alert (boil water advisory, breakdown in system, etc.). In order to make it work, you to need update your address and preferred contact phone number. Please call the Borough office if you have changes or are not receiving notification.